

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF MALT.

THE use of that extremely valuable Food and Remedy EXTRACT OF MALT has been retarded by its usually viscous condition; to obviate this objection we have prepared a FLUID EXTRACT OF MALT as easily poured out of the bottle and measured into doses as any other Fluid.

It contains as much of the DIASTASE as any viscous EXTRACT OF MALT and is therefore fully as active in tissue forming and digestive power.

Two tablespoonfuls of our FLUID EXTRACT OF MALT contain more nutritive and digestive value than a pint of the strongest Ale or Stout. In 1 lb. bottles 75 cents. Per dozen \$8.00. Hongkong, 12th January, 1893. [38]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in word and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices. In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quality of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general Use).

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$1.00
B. Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
SHERRIES.		
A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	12	1.10
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.25

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
CLARETS.		
A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	\$ 4.50
B. St. Etienne, Red Capsule.....	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien, Red Capsule.....	7	7.50
D. La Rose, Red Capsule.....	11	12.00
E. Sauterne, Red Capsule.....	5	5.50
F. Chateau d'Anglade, Red Capsule.....	12	12.50
G. Chateau Haut Brion, Red Capsule.....	17	18.00
H. Chateau Mouton d'Armailhacq, Red Capsule.....	19	20.00

MADEIRA AND CHAMPAGNES.

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
BRANDY.		
A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$13	\$ 1.20
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	15	1.40
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac.....	15	1.75
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	30	2.50

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
WHISKY.		
SCOTCH.		
A. Theobald's Blend, White Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenlivet Blend, White Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Glenlivet Blend, White Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H.K.D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whisky, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10
F. Daniel Crawford's Finest Very Old Scotch Whisky.....	10	1.00

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
IRISH.		
A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
AMERICAN.		
A. Genuine Bourbon Whisky, Fine Old, Red Capsule, with our Name & Trade Mark.....	10	1.00
GIN.		
A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A.V.H. Geneva.....	25	0.50

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
RUM.		
A. Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
B. Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
C. Good Leeward Island.....	\$1.50 per Gallon.	
D. Good Leeward Island.....	\$1.50 per Gallon.	

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
LIQUEURS.		
B. Benedictine, Maraschino, Curacao, Heering's Cherry Cordial, Dr. Siegen's Angostura Bitters, &c.		

PRICES ON APPLICATION. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. Hongkong, 19th January, 1893. [3]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor. Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff. Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith. While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893.

GOVERNMENT VERSUS PEOPLE.

THE present political crisis in Hongkong is quite as important to the Colony, relatively, as the days of the Stuart monarchs were to Great Britain. Governor Robinson, with his foolish and arrogant counsellors, is a fair reproduction in miniature of the weak Monarch led by mad and avaricious favourites, whose excesses were tolerated by the people until human patience could endure no longer; while the memorial of the Unofficial Members to the Secretary of State, published last Friday, only required a little stronger wording, a little more emphasis of its broadest principles, to be a historic Declaration of Rights. The general position of the parties is very similar; on the one side (uppermost, at present) is an autocratic Government, nominally guided more or less by the wishes of the people, but actually possessed of powers which are constantly used in defiance of the desires of the ratepayers, the first principles of statesmanship, and the simplest dictates of common sense. On the other side is a body of rate payers, heterogeneous in the extreme, the various sections not very deeply in love with one another, and—for a long time—almost all ignorant or indifferent as to the manner in which the affairs of the community were progressing. The time of endurance is now past; the anomalous and irrational system of governing Crown Colonies by official majorities has been tolerated as long as its incongruities were smoothed over by officials possessed of tact; but sooner or later the end had to come, and now that Hongkong is blessed with a motley selection of incapable nonentities whose every act and every word aggravates afresh the natural evils of official government, the apathy of the people is gone, their small differences are following, and the unanimous voice of the civilised community—European, Chinese, Indian, and all others alike—is raised in denunciation of the system under which the money of the taxpayers is thrown away and the inheritance of their children pledged in advance at the dictation of men who know nothing and care but little about the colony's capabilities or requirements, and who act in scornful and contemptuous defiance of the most earnest appeals and the most careful judgment of men who have for years devoted their lives to building up a trade in the Colony, whose interests in its welfare are almost incalculable, whose experience cannot be equalled, and whose strenuous efforts for the public weal are and always have been incessant. Hitherto it has been all good work thrown away. The amount of valuable time and anxious thought given by the unofficial members to the affairs of the Council, not only in the Chamber when the meetings are held but every day of their lives, is probably known by few and it certainly has never been suitably acknowledged. These men are not happy, irresponsible five-hours-a-day Government servants, with Saturdays off; but men who have to work harder and longer than their own subordinates, who must strain every nerve to safeguard their business interests, or prepare for disaster; and yet they give up their leisure, and steal what they can from their busy time, to study deeply for the guidance of Government—and all for what? Governor PEARCE, rated them soundly for being "disrespectful," as if they were lackeys who had forgotten to touch their hats; Mr. MITCHELL, a Colonial Treasurer, who knows as much about practical accounts as he does about the cucumber inscriptions, flatly declared that they were not wanted and ought to stay at home and mind their own business; Governor ROBINSON, incoherently contrasting them with unofficials of other colonies who are not without sense enough to deserve fulfilment of promises; Mr. O'BRIEN says they are actuated only by spite and malice, and calls them incapable administrators and financiers who would wreck the Colony's prospects! Sir W. ROBINSON, to coax them over, asked their advice as to raising a loan; finding that they did not respond in the way he wanted, he calmly set about negotiating without their consent, and got the matter far advanced before he even told them how little he cared for their opinions. He asked their views as to the proposed new Gaol; they deliberated, long and carefully; and now their report is torn to pieces and thrown to the four winds! They advised retrenchment in the cost of administration; his Excellency promised to carry out their wishes himself, and the way he is doing it is to cut the coolies' wages 20 cents a month, or something equally absurd. So the game

has gone on from bad to worse, until now comes the final effort. Even the weakest of the Unofficials has at last realised the futility of further arguing with the Phalanx, and an appeal has been made direct to the Secretary of State. The memorial against the Appropriation Ordinance puts the case clearly and irresistibly. In only too moderate language, which cannot possibly fail to convince any man open to conviction and able to understand English:—no member of any governing body has a claim, legally or morally, to vote money to himself. For years past the Officials of Hongkong have coarsely appropriated the ratepayers' money, exercising a majority which had no legal standing in matters affecting their own pecuniary interests, but which somehow was never questioned, though the amounts were often disputed from other standpoints. It has remained for the present Unofficials, with the Colonial Secretary's foolish remarks about "vested interests" ringing in their ears, to enforce the fact that there never was and never ought to be any legal ground on which Government servants could assign salaries to themselves out of the Colonial revenue. Direct pecuniary interest disqualifies a vote absolutely, and it is not too much to say that any man so voting money into his own pocket might be liable to criminal prosecution, and certainly to removal from office. Why such a gross illegality has been permitted so long is a puzzle; but it will not be allowed for the future. The protest of the unofficial members has little need of outside support, for the truth of their contention is so self-evident. Nobody can ever contend that a majority is given to any body of men in order that they may vote other people's money to themselves. Mr. O'BRIEN feebly protests that the salaries are "fixed by the Council and confirmed by the Secretary of State," but of course that is rubbish. The Secretary of State only sanctioned the increased salaries for a particular year, and only because the Council unanimously voted them; Mr. O'BRIEN will find out the fallacy of his specious plea when the reply comes from Downing Street. If there is any spirit of fairplay left in that moribund establishment. When the officials are definitely instructed from headquarters not to vote on matters in which they have personal interests, the fight will be practically over; the purse-string will be in the hands of the unofficials, and the rest of the much-needed reforms will follow in due course. It must come; the Official Oracle cannot dispute the truth and justice of the unofficials' contention, and he will find figures, fiction, poetry, and vituperation equally useless with the Secretary of State; it will not, as it does with the Official Phalanx, answer the purpose to ramble away off the subject entirely; no meek, submissive Governor will deal out points of order to suit the official book in Downing Street; the illegality of voting on personal pecuniary matters is a hard, solid fact, warranted to stand all climates and keep good for years. There was little need for the unofficials to support their protest by a long covering letter, but perhaps it relieved their feelings! It is sufficient to establish the right of the unofficials to control salaries, just as it was enough to deny King CHARLES the right to help himself out of the Exchequer. However, the letter of the unofficials gives a complete and forcible statement of the principal questions which have been threshed out in detail during the past year by the Council and the Press, and settled by the Phalanx in their own peculiar way. In order to add further weight to the unofficial protest, it is now definitely intended to hold a public meeting at an early date, to give formal expression to the universal sympathy with the People's representatives, and to present them with an address conveying the wishes of the ratepayers as to the questions in dispute. Not that such a course is necessary in any way; a just cause does not, or at any rate should not, if there is such a thing as justice, require any outside support at all. Still, the address to the unofficials may, if properly worded and numerously signed, help to call attention to the fact that the grievance is real, not merely nominal. Moreover, the officials have in their speeches in Council gone so far as to cast most insulting imputations on the bona fides of those who "profess to labour for the public weal," here is an opportunity for a very pointed retort. There is another purpose which the address may be made to serve—"to thank the workers at a thankless task." One of the most discouraging features of an unofficial's career is the lack of acknowledgment after all he has done. The community no doubt fully appreciates and warmly recognises the labours and conscientious efforts of its representatives, but it has been certainly very slow in giving voice to that recognition. The unofficials have not had the satisfaction of seeing great practical results from their struggles against the Official Phalanx; but they might at least look for some sign of gratitude. In the absence of popular election meetings, the only way of doing this is by addresses, or through the newspapers; and as one of the local papers is run for the Governor, and another for the Registrar-General, the channels for expressions of approval are narrowed down. PATRICK RYAN served the Colony faithfully and nobly for the best part of his life, as few men in the whole world have done, for country's sake; yet all the credit he got for it was of the barest kind. He never wanted it, but that is no reason why it should not have been given, for there is no doubt about the state of popular feeling. Neither is there a doubt now, as to the Colony's unanimous endorsement of the Unofficials' claims, as to the justice of their contention; or as to the ultimate success, even in Hongkong, of the good old principle of Anglo-Saxon Government, that those who pay the piper shall have the right to name the tune.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE British cruiser *Archer* arrived at Singapore from Bangkok on the 17th inst.

THE German vessels in harbour were gallily decorated to-day in honour of the present Emperor's birthday.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Bombay* left London for this port on the 21st inst.

"An Old Sportsman." Racing Gossip, the report of the M'dical Missionary Society, and other matters of interest are unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. to-day, and left again at 3 p.m. for this port, via Shanghai.

THE troopship *Tamar* is under orders to leave for home at daylight on Sunday morning. Fears are entertained that some of the troops homeward bound in the grand old craft may be ordered to take a rest by the way—among the fish-pots of Egypt.

A DEPORTED convict, who had returned to this "lovely and well-favoured isle" (as Governor Robinson calls it) for the second time since his banishment for five years from last June, was sentenced to 12 months hard labour by the Magistrate to-day, after which he will again be ordered off the premises.

THE *Daily Press* of this morning publishes some "Sporting Notes," very thinly disguised, which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of Wednesday last. If our contemporary's sporting reporter only let us know, we shall be glad to send him a copy of our notes every morning when "pawing" is a general order.

A REMARKABLE surgical operation was performed at Lincoln Hospital on the 19th December. The previous week a woman named Savage swallowed a razor, and was at once removed to the hospital, where the surgeons succeeded in removing the implement after an operation lasting fifty minutes. The patient was doing well when the last mail left.

THE Government has issued a Commission to "what land in the counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Sutherland, Southland, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, now occupied for the purpose of a deer forest, game reserve, or other sporting purpose, or for grazing, not in the occupation of crofters or other small tenants, is capable of being cultivated to profit or otherwise advantageously occupied by crofters or other small tenants."

THE *Courier d'Extrême* says plaintively:—"We want to know how it is that a letter posted at Nam-dinh on the 22nd August only reached us on the 4th January. We have reason to feel anxious about it, for the letter was about a settlement of account!" THE *Hongkong Telegraph* has very much more reason to be concerned about overdue settlements. We cannot say whether the Post Office is responsible, or whether the colony is afflicted with too much of the "Oriental propensity," but the number of unsettled accounts we would like to hear about is simply awful.

WE would remind our readers that Mr. W. Frear will make his first appearance to-morrow night at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, in his famous monologue entertainment, "Frivoly," which has met with such unqualified success throughout the East. The programme arranged for the opening performance—which, by the way, is under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Robinson, General Dyer Barker, and Commodore Barry Palliser, R.N.—is both varied and attractive, and will show the versatility which in all parts of the world has made Mr. Frear's entertainments so universally popular. The box plan of the theatre is now on view at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., where seats may be booked.

SOME excitement has been created, the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* states, throughout Turkey by a proposal which has been laid before the Porte for the establishment of an opium monopoly. Petitions against the plan are coming in from the opium-producing districts in Asia Minor, and tenders in the drug trade in London in their protests and predictions of the calamity and ruin that are certain to ensue should the Government favour the scheme. In existing circumstances the matter assumes a somewhat serious aspect, because the necessities of the Treasury give rise to apprehensions that a short-sighted economic policy may tempt the Executive to accept immediate returns at the sacrifice of future advantage. The Sultan, however, who takes personal cognizance of all questions, is not likely to give his sanction to a measure involving danger or disturbance. The precedent of the collapse of the tobacco monopoly in Persia will not be forgotten.

At the regular meeting of the Ethen Mark Lodge held last evening Bro. R. Markwick, Jr., presided, and a very profitable meeting for the evening was held and favored his officers as follows:

Senior Warden.....	Bro. A. S. Hooper.
Junior.....	G. McLary Brown.
Master Overseer.....	R. Cooke.
Senior.....	P. R. Simmons.
Junior.....	F. L. Lloyd.
Chaplain.....	Wor. C. E. Reynolds.
Treasurer.....	A. O'D. Gordin.
Registrar of M. U. S.	G. P. Jordan.
Secretary.....	J. Dyer Bell.
S. P. or Deacon.....	S. L. Darby.
Junior.....	J. R. Crook.
Director of ceremonies.....	E. C. Ellis.
Inner Guard.....	P. B. Moleworth.
Steward.....	C. W. C. Cass.
Tyler.....	G. R. Grimble.

In his address to the Oxford students the other week Mr. Gladstone paid a tribute to "the three cambriges at which Oxford could only bow the knee, Bacon, Milton, Newton." He then quoted the famous epigrams upon the opposing policies of the two universities, George I. changed to quarter a troop of horse at Oxford at the same time as he made a present of books to Cambridge. The Oxford wit replied:—The King observing, with Imperial eyes, The state of both his Universities, To Oxford sent a troop of horse—and why? That learned body wanted loyalty. To Cambridge sent a gift of books;—deceiving That that loyal body wanted learning. But Cambridge replied:—The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse; For Tories own no argument but force. To Cambridge then a gift of books he sent, For Whigs admit no force but argument.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The *Progrès de Saigon* reproduces from the Paris *Journal* what purports to be an exact translation of the agreement constituting the Triple Alliance, drawn up in the German language, and ratified fresh in May, 1891, by Germany and Austria, and in June by Italy. The following are a few extracts:—

Clause 3.—Our ministers and representatives at foreign courts shall all act in union and afford mutual support in all questions of general policy, and shall, after consulting with ourselves, take all necessary steps to safeguard our joint interests.

4A.—We, William II, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, and Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, pledge our faith to aid our beloved cousin and ally, His Majesty, Humbert, King of Italy, and his government in his foreign policy, especially in regard to the Balkan peninsula.

4C.—We, Francis Joseph I, Emperor and King, and Humbert I, King, pledge our faith to aid our beloved cousin and ally His Majesty, William I, Emperor and King, and his government in his foreign policy, especially in regard to the Balkan peninsula.

5.—Mutual agreement and aid shall be freely given and taken by the three friends and allies, through diplomatic channels, by land and by sea.

6.—The allies undertake to maintain their armies on a war footing as long as this compact holds good.

7A.—In case of a war between Germany and Russia, Austria will mobilise its army, declare war against Russia, and work in concert with the German army. Italy will mobilise its army on the French frontier, and respect the side of Russia, Italy will declare war against France, and the Italian army will invade France, having Savoy as base of operations.

7B.—In case of war between Germany and Russia, Italy will not act in clause 7A. Austria will mobilise on the Russian frontier and declare war against Russia if the latter takes the side of France; in such case, Austria will act as in 7A.

7C.—In case of war between Austria and Russia, Germany will mobilise, declare war against Russia, and throw two army corps into Austria, acting as provided in the Military Convention. Italy will mobilise on the French frontier and act as in clause 7A, in case of concerted action between France and Russia.

7D.—In case of war between Italy and France, whether in Europe or in the colonies, Germany will mobilise and act in concert with Italy. Austria will mobilise on the Russian frontier in case the Russian army should interfere.

8.—We promise and swear on our honour to maintain the *status quo* and to uphold in union the principles of the peace of Europe. This agreement shall be strictly kept by us and our ministers, to safeguard the security and honour of our countries, whose welfare is entrusted to us.

In faith whereof we have signed with our own hands and attached our seals. (Signed) FRANCIS JOSEPH I. WILLIAM II. HUMBERT I.

PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR CHINA.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Oxus*, from Marseilles, January 2nd.—To Shanghai: Mr. Forbes, Jun., Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. F. Forbes, Captain J. McClure, To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Dowler. Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yarra*, from Marseilles, March 5th.—To Shanghai: Mr. R. J. Ogilvie. Per P. & O. steamer *Brimley*, from London, Dec. 23.—To Shanghai: Mr. M. C. Callum and child. To Hongkong: Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Plinston and two sons. From Batavia, Jan. 1.—To Yokohama: Lord C. Lins, Lord Grey de Wilton. To Shanghai: Mr. Fitchner. Per P. & O. steamer *Cornwall*, from London, Dec. 23.—From Naples, Jan. 1.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. Smedley. Per P. & O. steamer *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 29.—From Brindisi, Jan. 8.—To Yokohama: Mr. Mar to Takouki. Per P. & O. steamer *Himalaya*, from London, January 6th.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. C. Dicks. To Shanghai: Mr. Stewart, Mr. P. T. Grant, Captain McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and two children, Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. Ward. To Hongkong: Mr. W. H. Pengelly, Mr. J. A. Coombe, Mr. H. Coombe, Mr. T. Gref, I. Colman, Mr. A. A. Baker, Mr. F. G. Collins, Assistant Paymaster Belling. Per P. & O. steamer *Carthage*, from London, January 12.—To Yokohama, Lieut. Colonel James. Per P. & O. steamer *Marilla*, from London, January 19th.—To Nankai: D. B. Balch, To Shanghai: Rev. Mr. Sprent, Mr. J. Hutchinson, Mr. R. H. Sinclair, Mr. K. Worthy, Miss Kenworthy. To Hongkong: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and two children. From Colombo.—For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. Per P. & O. steamer *Clyde*, from London, January 20th.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Colling and children. Per P. & O. steamer *Victoria*, from London, January 25th.—From Brindisi, February 5th.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Joyce. Per P. & O. steamer *Oceanic*, from London, February 3rd.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Parker Shipton. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Coules and children. To Hongkong: Mrs. H. E. W. Dehouse and infant, Mrs. Tillet and children. From Brindisi, February 12th.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. A. Dunn. Per P. & O. steamer *Aranda*, from London, Feb. 17.—To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wise and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Orin and infant. From Colombo.—To Shanghai: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Watson. Per Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Prinzess*, from Bremen, Dec. 7.—For Higo: Mr. C. H. Liney, Mr. J. Strauss. For Hongkong: Dr. and Mrs. Balser, Miss Minna Bille, Mrs. E. P. Grossmann, Mr. F. de Wipha, Mr. C. Wismann.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

MADRAS, January 4th. The Commander in Chief of Madras arrived here to-day and leaves for Rangoon by the *Dalhousie* this evening on a tour of inspection. CALCUTTA, January 3rd. The Austrian frigate *Saida*, with the Crown Prince on board, has arrived at Calcutta. The meeting of the A. J. and Lungh Columns at Lallaha is having a most salutary effect; no resistance is anticipated when the united force advances. All the Chiefs asking for terms have been ordered to assemble at Lallaha on the 15th instant, and hand themselves up, which are in view. Vansana, not having submitted, his village and followers will be made over to Lallaha, who, in recognition of his signal services, will be made a great Chief. The Bank of Bengal declared a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum for the last half year; transferred one lakh to reserve fund.

